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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE British Foreign Office denial that Whitehall had exerted pressure on Jordan to join the Baghdad Pact, quite apart from being surprisingly belated, would also seem to be entirely unnecessary. Outside of an even more impolitic resort to direct or indirect intimidation — of which the British Government has not been accused even by its severest critics — the only form of pressure at General Templer's disposal in his Amman negotiations was a threat to withhold Britain's annual subsidy to the Arab Legion. And there was never any suggestion that Britain contemplated undermining her main pillar of influence in Jordan. Neither is it suggested, of course, that the increased subsidy which was to be Jordan's reward for accession to the Baghdad Pact will still be available should she remain outside it. That the Foreign Office nevertheless felt it necessary to project this unsolicited flashback regarding last month's abortive talks may, however, indicate a decision to reappraise Downing Street's policy following Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd's conference with his envoys to Middle Eastern countries. In a way, it also contributes some sorely-needed weight to the statement of Jordan's new Prime Minister, Samir Rifa'i, that his Cabinet will not enter into any new treaties.

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WHAT form this reassessment will take is not clear, and it is doubtful whether the outlines will begin to emerge until after Prime Minister Anthony Eden's talks with President Eisenhower, which open on January 30. It seems improbable at this stage that the alternative policy offered by the Labour Opposition will prove acceptable. In a nutshell, Labour holds that the problems of the Middle East, and among them the Israel-Arab conflict, cannot be solved outside the global framework of the East-West dispute, and since there is no visible prospect of stopping the Soviet gallop into the Middle East by any means short of war, realism demands that an attempt be made to harness the Russian charger to the tripartite troika. The Opposition is skeptical about Sir Anthony Eden's explanation that he had already been rebuffed by Mr. Molotov when he approached the Soviet Foreign Minister in Geneva last November, claiming that the approach was then limited to the question of arms deliveries to the Middle East. Mr. Gaitskell and his colleagues are apparently interested in securing Soviet cooperation in the region on a much wider basis, though they have given no public indication of just how wide.

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IT is inconceivable, of course, that Moscow's minimum price would be anything less than the scrapping of the Baghdad Pact. However hard it may be for the West to swallow this defeat, the British Labour leaders have indicated that they will have few tears to shed if the alliance is reduced to an economic cooperative consisting, roughly, of two types of membership: givers and takers. But it is not at all certain that the Soviet Union would consider this sufficient. Though it is unlikely that Russia contemplates the hostile girdle pressed against her soft underbelly with complete equanimity, the chances are at least even that she is not as greatly worried about the military threat it poses as she appears to be. Moreover, the Soviets regard Western policy in the Middle East as "riding a tiger," a sport in which the danger of remaining mounted approximately equals the risk of falling off, and the recent anti-Western riots in Jordan are not likely to make the Russians any more anxious to join in the game.

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PLAYING a lone hand, the Soviet Union has been free to make its own decisions, untrammelled by prior commitments or the necessity of considering the opinions of allies. Even then, Moscow did not enter the Middle East scene spontaneously, but bided its time until the British army abandoned the Suez Canal base and the Western Powers appeared hopelessly enmeshed in the regional conflicts. Arab hostility towards Israel did not alone provide the opportunity for an effective debut, and it was only when the Baghdad Pact drove a deep wedge among the Arabs themselves that active Soviet diplomacy appeared on the stage on the side of Arab nationalism. The Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal left no doubt as to the Soviet position vis-a-vis Israel, and Soviet sponsorship of the Syrian draft resolution in the Security Council shows that Russia's course is firmly fixed. The Soviet Union might have been deterred by the prospect that an arms race in the Middle East would spark a conflict which could spread beyond the confines of a local war, but Moscow has decided to dismiss Western warnings to this effect as bluff: the Russians appear convinced that the Western powers will not sell Israel the arms she requires for legitimate defence at the risk of incurring Arab disfavour. And in fact, the only arms to "balance" Czech shipments to Egypt have been British "surplus" tanks to the same address, or Anglo-American weapons to a blustering Iraq.

Jerusalem, January 12.

8 KILLED IN BLAST

LE MANS, Wednesday (Reuter). — Eight soldiers were killed according to first reports when a box of ammunition exploded in a French army camp at Beauregard in north-west France.

Better Living Only At Expense Of Security—B-G

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A higher standard of living for the well-established can be obtained only at the cost of retarding the settlement and defence effort of this nation. This was the theme of the two-hour speech which the Prime Minister, Mr. D. Ben-Gurion, delivered to the Histadrut Executive last Thursday. The text of the speech was released for publication only today, on the eve of tomorrow's meeting of the Executive, which is to decide on the Histadrut wage policy for the current year.

The public, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, seemed hardly to be aware of the high cost in money of the effort which was demanded of the nation at this time. During the War of Independence we had been able to call to arms 100,000 men at most, at the cost of several hundreds of millions of dollars. "If war again becomes unavoidable in the coming summer, we shall have to draft two and a half times as many men. It will also be necessary to call up for service large forces ahead of a possible emergency, so that our border villages cannot be taken by surprise by an enemy thrust. Even before the men are called up it will be necessary to spend enormous sums to buy arms and store them."

Must Guard All Fronts

If war starts on the southern front, sufficient forces — and sufficient equipment — must be maintained along the other fronts too, Mr. Ben-Gurion went on. "The question is, shall we equip the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy to enable them to repel the enemy — or shall we raise our standard of living?" By "security measures," the Prime Minister said, he also meant the raising of cultural and economic standards among the border villagers, who were mainly newcomers from backward countries and needed cooperation and friendship to make them sufficiently strong to withstand an enemy attack.

War, Mr. Ben Gurion said, was far from an ideal for him. "The views of Mr. Menahem Begin and of Mr. Yigal Alon on this point are mistaken and even harmful," he said. "War is the most serious and bitter thing there is in a man's life."

In spite of the long series of border incidents and breaches of the Armistice Agreements, there was no war between Israel and her neighbours, because Israel's armaments had up to now been equal in quality to that of the Arab countries, and she surpassed them by far in the spirit of her citizens. "If Israel can now be equipped well enough to counteract the superiority of Egypt after the Czech arms deal, there will be no war. If there is war, I am pretty sure that we shall win, although at the cost of many sacrifices in life and property — if we can mobilize all our moral, economic and military strength." The War of Independence, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, had also only been won after many sacrifices.

East Bloc Hostile

There would also be a difference in the world attitude in the case of another war, Mr. Ben-Gurion emphasized. Seven years ago Great Britain alone was against us. Now the Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party openly accuses Israel of "permanent hostility to the Arabs" — and even if everybody knows this is not true, this view will hold in the Soviet Union and the Popular Democracies.

However, the most important thing for us was the change in the structure of the nation. Before any emergency overtakes us the new settlers must be properly cared for and brought up to the general standard of living with the help of experienced instructors. It would be an "unpardonable sin" to try and raise our own standard of living before the newcomers were brought up to our present standard, the Prime Minister said.

Admitting that he is not an economic expert himself, Mr. Ben-Gurion said he fully agreed with the experts who say that a rise in wages will handicap the nation's potential for the quick social advance of the newcomers.

No Decision in Histadrut Meeting on Wages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — No conclusions on the wages question were reached at the meeting of the Histadrut Trade Union Department here tonight.

A further meeting is to be held tomorrow morning before the decisive meeting of the Histadrut Executive scheduled to begin at 10 a.m.

At today's meeting, representatives of all the Histadrut parties discussed the proposals submitted by Mapai.

Two Die in Libyan Election Clash

TRIPOLI, Libya, Wednesday (Reuter). — Two persons were killed when police opened fire against a crowd, some of whom were armed, in an inter-tribal clash after elections in Ben Ulid, eight kms. south east of here, it was announced today.

Police who intervened to prevent one tribe from attacking another, were fired on and stoned by rioters. The police replied with tear gas and later opened fire to break up the crowds. Four persons were wounded, two fatally.

West's Draft Censures Israel, Omits Indemnity

NEW YORK, Wednesday. — Britain, France and the United States proposed in a joint resolution submitted to the U.N. Security Council today that Israel's December 11 attack on Syrian forces on the shores of Lake Kinneret be condemned as a "flagrant violation" of Israel's obligations under the U.N. Charter, of the Council's 1948 cease-fire order and of the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement.

The three Western powers agreed today on the last point of the resolution that was holding them up: whether to call on Israel to pay indemnities for eight Syrian civilians killed in the attack. It is learned they decided the resolution would not ask Israel to pay indemnities.

The main argument against such a clause was that there had been many incidents in the past when compensation had not been paid, and opening the issue now could lead to a protracted series of claims and counter-claims.

Well-informed sources said Israel had threatened to bring up no fewer than 800 claims for compensation for past incidents had the Western powers included an indemnity clause in their present draft.

Expresses 'Grave Concern'

The Western resolution expresses grave concern over Israel's "failure to live up" to these obligations and calls on her to do so in future, "in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures are required to maintain or restore peace."

The resolution calls on both parties to comply with their obligations under the Armistice and to respect the demarcation lines and demilitarized zones. It asks General Burns to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the Kinneret area and to report on these to the Council.

It asks both parties to cooperate with General Burns in this and in all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the Armistice Agreement in "good faith," and to make full use of the M.A.C. machinery in interpreting and implementing the armistice.

When the Security Council meets tomorrow it will also have before it a Soviet resolution condemning Israel for the "outrageous attack" last month—the first resolution Russia has put forward in the Security Council on the "Palestine issue."

Western spokesmen were expressing the hope that there would be unanimity in the Council on a resolution which would help to prevent such attacks recurring. On this point Soviet sources were reported by "The New York Times" today as saying that it would be in everyone's interest to get a unanimous vote on a resolution.

The Syrian resolution which the Soviet Union picked up would never have been put to a vote if the Soviet Union had not put it forward as its own paper. Security Council rules provide that only Council members may formally put forward resolutions for a vote.

The Western sources said it was true that the two extreme demands made by Syria, namely expulsion of Israel from the U.N. and the imposition of sanctions, had been omitted from the Soviet draft. But the Soviet Union did see fit to propose a warning to Israel that sanctions would be considered if such an attack occurred again.

There is not much chance that the Soviet resolution will be adopted tomorrow. Because it was submitted first it will possibly be put to the vote first, but it is not expected to receive support except possibly the votes of Iran and Yugoslavia.

In the event of the Soviet draft failing to obtain sufficient support, there was speculation whether the Soviet representative would veto the Western resolution.

Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, yesterday accused Syria of starting "open competition" for great power support in the Israel-Syrian dispute before the U.N. Security Council. He urged the U.S. and other Western nations not to side with Syria because the Arab state is relying chiefly on Russian support.

Voices Anxiety

The Israel envoy pressed his case in a 30-minute meeting at the State Department with Assistant Secretary of State Francis Wilcox and Mr. Fraser Wilkins, Director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs.

The discussion centred chiefly on a Soviet resolution urging the Security Council to condemn Israel for the December 11 attack on Syrian positions on Lake Kinneret and to warn that further raids may bring sanctions against Israel.

Mr. Eban said Israel is greatly disturbed by the situation. "I described the deep anxiety which Israel feels at this spectacle of an open competition instigated by Syria for great power action against Israel," he said. The Syrian action, like that of Egypt and other Arab states, was designed to create an unbalanced Middle Eastern situation "by playing off the great powers one against the other."

The Israel envoy gave his impression that Western members of the Security Council are now discussing the entire matter. He said Israel is greatly opposed to any "discriminatory" action against Israel such as ordering her to pay compensation sought by Syria, adding that Israel already has been discriminated against enough. *(UP, Reuter)*

Won't Woo Arabs At Israel's Cost—Dulles

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA).—The Soviet Union might seek Arab friendship by pushing a "tough resolution" condemning Israel in the U.N. Security Council for the raid on the Syrian border, but the U.S. will not be drawn into competition for Arab favour at Israel's expense, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today.

Asked at a press conference about his view of Israel's anxiety that Russia and the U.S. might outbid one another in the pending action against Israel at the Council, Mr. Dulles said he did not think there was any reason to fear competition in that respect. A reporter asked the Secretary if he considered the proposed Russian resolution to be "tough." He evaded a direct answer, saying that the resolution had not yet been formally processed.

Mr. Dulles said no decision had been taken on Israel's request to the U.S. for arms. He supposed the U.S. would give the request a fresh look after the U.N. Security Council acted on the complaint about an Israel attack last month on Syrian positions.

Arab-Israel Peace

Mr. Dulles said that the American view on the Arab-Israel peace remained "very much" as set forth in his August 26 speech. He indicated that these views would be advanced when the Anglo-American talks are pursued here later this month, between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden.

Asked if any formula has been discussed with Britain for an Arab-Israel settlement, Mr. Dulles indicated that no action has been taken on any "sacrifice" formula. He had no doubt the peace issue would be the main topic in the forthcoming conference.

On reports that Israel may resume work on Jordan River development without waiting much longer for Arab agreement to the Johnston plan, Mr. Dulles today summoned the presidential envoy, Mr. Eric Johnston, to the State Department. The Secretary told the press conference that he wanted to check the effect of present conditions on the Johnston plan, and to know about hopes for the plan in the light of the most recent events in the Middle East.

Mr. Dulles revealed that Mr. Johnston has no present intention of returning to the Middle East, and said that technical planning on regional water cooperation was well advanced.

Soviet Sees Syrian Resolution as 'Just'

The Soviet resolution to be presented to the Security Council today, regarding the Israel operation on the Syrian border last month was not drafted by Russia, but "is a Syrian resolution which the Soviets believe to be just," Mr. Leonid Zamiatin, political adviser to the Soviet delegation to the U.N., told Mr. M. Zaks, correspondent of "Ma'ariv" in New York, in an interview published in the paper yesterday.

Mr. Zamiatin, deputy to Mr. Arkady Sobolev, head of the Russian delegation to the Security Council, said the Russians advised the Syrians not to press for expulsion of Israel and economic sanctions against her. The Syrian delegate — Ahmed Shukeiry, whom the Russian called "one of my best friends" — acceded to this view.

Queried as to why the Soviet delegation had never put forward any suggestion for a solution to problems created by Syrian aggression in Lake Kinneret, Mr. Zamiatin pointed out that Israel had never turned to the Security Council on this issue. When the Russian was reminded that the Soviets obstructed by means of a veto a decision on the Bnot Ya'acov project, he explained that the veto was used because Russia "did not wish to deprive Syria of her rights to the Jordan River."

Mr. Zamiatin added that "Syria had no intention to attack Israel this time." He declined to explain what he meant by "this time."

JOINT CIVIL, ARMY COMMAND IN ALGERIA

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Kabylie region of Algeria, one of the worst trouble spots in the fight between the French forces and the rebels, will have a unified military and civil command, it was announced today. A commander will be appointed later.

Estimates here on the number of rebels in Algeria vary between 3,500 and 10,000. Many of them wear uniform.

Yesterday, it was reported, French forces killed nine rebels in the Kabylie and Constantine area, and captured 14 others.

Six persons were killed when a military plane crashed yesterday in the Zaccar Mountains near Miliana in Algeria.

In Tunis, meanwhile, the Tunisian Premier, Tahar Ben Ammar, banned a "national congress" to which Salah Ben Youssef, the extremist nationalist leader, had planned to summon his followers on January 18. Ben Youssef was recently expelled from the moderate Nationalist Party of which he was Secretary-General.

Egypt, Syria And Saudia Officially Offer Jordan Aid

Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria yesterday proposed a meeting with Jordan to discuss their offer of economic aid to replace the grant Britain makes to the Hashemite Kingdom, it was announced in Damascus.

The three states suggested an urgent meeting of the leaders of the four countries to discuss this proposal with the aim of making Jordan strong enough to withstand "possible Israel aggression." King Hussein was asked to fix the time and place of such a conference — to be held in one of the capitals of the three countries making the proposal.

The official announcement said that Premier Said el Ghazi of Syria submitted to the Jordan Charge d'Affaires in Damascus a memorandum expressing the desire of the three states to conduct negotiations with the Jordan Government on the form which the financial aid should take. The Egyptian Ambassador and the Saudi Arabian Minister, who were present, informed the Jordanian envoy that the memorandum was presented by agreement between the three states.

Damascus yesterday was the scene of a one-hour sympathy strike by students and lawyers in support of the demands of Jordanian nationalists. The students and lawyers marched to the Parliament and demanded that the House discuss the situation in Jordan, and that Damascus Radio "soften its tone" regarding the events in Jordan. *(NEABS, Reuter)*

Death Toll in Jordan Riots Placed at 5

The Jordan Cabinet met in Amman last night to review the general situation in the country after the recent disturbances. Later, Foreign Minister Hussein Khalidi announced he would hold his first press conference today to outline both the domestic and foreign policies.

It was reported that five persons were killed during the riots, but the number of wounded is not yet known.

Further relaxation of the curfew was announced in Jordan. From today the curfew in Amman will be lifted for 12 hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. There was a six-hour respite yesterday. In Ramallah, Bira, e-Tur village and the Old City, the inhabitants will be allowed out for an additional hour, from 2 to 5 p.m. However, schools will remain closed indefinitely.

Arab Legion troops were still guarding Government buildings and foreign embassies and establishments in Amman.

The official Ramallah Radio last night devoted 12 minutes of its 15-minute news broadcast to reading out a list of persons sending cables to King Hussein, pledging loyalty and solidarity, and expressing joy at the formation of the Rifa'i Government. Significantly, the organizations of students, lawyers and others which last week condemned the Government and called for strikes, are now denouncing a "small handful of agitators" as being responsible for the disturbances and are expressing their willingness to cooperate.

A Damascus report said that the Syrian Premier, el Ghazi, announced yesterday that the 265 young men, mostly Jordanian students who crossed the Syrian frontier on Tuesday, will be treated as political refugees. They claim that they entered Syria because the Jordan authorities wanted to arrest them for complicity in the riots. An earlier report said that there were Arab Legion officers among them. *(NEABS, ANA, Reuter)*

Rioters Slay British Colonel of Legion

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — An Arab Legion source confirmed today the report that a British officer of the Legion, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Lloyd, was killed in the riots in Jordan on Sunday.

Lloyd, commanding the 48th Anti-Aircraft Regiment of the Arab Legion, was said to have been killed in Zerka, where the headquarters of the Jordan force is located. He was reportedly killed while attempting to disperse rioters.

A War Office spokesman stated today that Lloyd was a regular officer of the Royal Artillery, seconded to serve with the Legion.

OVER 100 ISRAELIS STRANDED IN JORDAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than a hundred Israelis who crossed into Jordan to celebrate the Greek Orthodox Christmas were still stranded there yesterday, four days after their planned return.

Information was received by the Israel authorities yesterday that they might return between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., but none of them arrived at Mandelbaum Gate. The 500 pilgrims who returned on Tuesday reported on the difficulties they experienced in reaching Jerusalem because of the curfew and roadblocks.

(See Photo — Page 4)

Ike, Dulles Warn Nation On Soviet Activity in Mid-East

Eden Confers With Churchill

LONDON, Wednesday. — Sir Winston Churchill paid an unexpected call on Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden today, and conferred with him for an hour. Government sources said that the visit was at Sir Winston's request.

Officials refused to say whether Sir Winston, who handed the premiership to Sir Anthony nine months ago, timed his visit to meet serious unrest in the Conservative Party over the Prime Minister's alleged "dithering." The elder statesman had remained silent throughout the anti-Eden campaign.

The Cabinet met today to reassess the Middle East situation, and diplomatic sources said that the review would form part of the background to the Prime Minister's talks with President Eisenhower later this month. The Cabinet had before it the latest official reports on Jordan where the recent rioting was one of the main causes of anxiety to the Government.

Shuckburgh Leaves

The Foreign Office Middle East expert, Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, left London by air today for Washington for talks to prepare for the meeting later this month between President Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden.

London diplomatic quarters believe that current Middle East problems will top the agenda for the Eden-Eisenhower conversations, in which the British Prime Minister will reply vigorously to current U.S. criticisms of British policy.

British opinion fears that the Communist states will seek to play an increasingly important part in the Middle East in coming months. They are expected to do this by exploiting both the Arab-Israel conflict and the split in the Arab world between supporters and opponents of the Baghdad pact.

The situation in the Middle East headed the British Cabinet's agenda for its meeting today, informed sources said. *(UP, Reuter)*

EGYPTIANS ATTACK 2 ISRAEL PATROLS

An Egyptian position yesterday fired with automatic weapons at an Israel patrol travelling along the Israel-Egyptian border in the Nitzana area, the Army spokesman announced. The patrol replied with heavy fire and continued on its way without suffering any casualties.

It is understood that the Egyptian position opened fire at 12.15 p.m. and used medium automatic weapons. The exchange lasted about 20 minutes.

Another Egyptian position directed rifle fire at an Israel patrol travelling along the Armistice Line in the vicinity of Erez, north-east of the Gaza Strip, the spokesman added. The patrol did not return the fire and continued on its way. Half an hour later, when the position again fired at the patrol, the latter returned the fire. The exchange lasted about 10 minutes.

Syrians Sentence Israel Deserter to Death

The surprise which greeted the Syrian announcement, two weeks ago, of the death sentence imposed on an "Israel spy" has vanished now that the Syrians have released further details, making it possible to identify the man in question.

He is Maurice Hakak, 21, who deserted from the Israel Army about a year ago. He had disappeared from a sergeants' course two weeks after its inception, having distinguished himself by extremely irresponsible conduct.

A few weeks after his disappearance he broadcast in Hebrew over Damascus Radio, telling how well he was being treated and inviting other Israelis to follow in his footsteps. It has now become known that immediately after the broadcast he was arrested and jailed in the el-Maza prison. He escaped several times from various jails.

When three Syrian Druze were put on trial for espionage early in December last, he was tried with them, and sentenced to death a fortnight ago. The sentence has not yet been carried out.

The news of the death sentence was printed in the Lebanese press but has not been confirmed elsewhere.

French Deserters Sent Home under Custody

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Philippe Caunart and Norbert Schneider were a dejected pair of French Army deserters yesterday. The two, who jumped from their transport in the Suez Canal and later gave themselves up to the Israel authorities after crossing the Gaza border to spy in Israel on Egyptian orders, were transferred to the custody of four robust French gendarmes who will escort them back to France.

The gendarmes arrived here on board the s.s. Lamartine. The deserters were not extradited. Having no entry visas, they had no alternative but to go back to France — for better or for worse.

Their guardians, prior to taking possession of their charges, went sightseeing. They had to change into mufti to do so, as the French Consulate objected to allowing them into town in uniform.

Economic Contest Vital to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles today called on the U.S. "as a whole" to wake up to the necessity of countering the efforts of the Soviet Union to penetrate the Middle East.

They did this by publicly endorsing and issuing at Mr. Dulles' weekly press conference a statement made by members of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, not previously made public.

The statement, in the form of a report to Mr. Dulles, said the U.S. could lose the economic contest with the Soviet Union in the field of economic development of underdeveloped countries "unless the country as a whole wakes up to all its implications."

The Secretary of State said the issuance of the statement at this time should reinforce President Eisenhower's request to Congress last week for a long-range economic assistance programme to aid countries made the special target of international Communism.

Sympathetic to METO

Regarding the Baghdad pact, which has been opposed by both Israel and Egypt, Mr. Dulles said the U.S. had been sympathetic to the formation of such a pact from the start, and pointed out that the pact resulted from an idea which he himself had developed in May, 1953 during a visit to the area.

The U.S., Mr. Dulles added, had no particular views on the question of the further development of the Baghdad pact, and had not urged any other countries to join it.

Asked under what conditions the U.S. would itself be likely to accede to the pact, Mr. Dulles said America would consider joining if and when it would seem that this would be a contribution to peace and stability in the area.

Asked if there was a proposal for the secretariat of the Baghdad pact organization to be used as a channel for sending aid on a regional basis to the area, he replied that this had not come to his attention. He had no reason to believe that the British had any plan for a joint Middle East and Asian economic aid organization.

Major Turning Point

Mr. Dulles opened his press conference by reading the statement which, he said, the President and himself had decided to make public:

"The present period in history may be recognized as a major turning point in the struggle between Communism and freedom. It appears to be clearly a shift in the cold war in which economic and social problems have moved to the forefront.

"Members of the U.N. delegation during this General Assembly session have observed the effectiveness of Soviet tactics under these new conditions. This can be seen both in the way the Soviet bloc delegates work in various U.N. meetings and also in the voting that occurs in many committees. As we observed the manoeuvres, we were conscious that the Soviet Union, elsewhere in the world, was using economic and social collaboration as a means for jumping military as well as political barriers. Examples of this can be found in India, Egypt and Burma.

Must Counter Russia

"We believe the U.S. must counter these Soviet efforts. We can succeed, not by outbidding Communism in sheer amounts of economic aid, but by making newly independent and newly articulate peoples feel that they can best satisfy their wants by becoming and remaining part of the community of free nations.

"We welcome more emphasis on economic and educational endeavours, for we have a proven experience in these fields.

"We are in a contest in the field of economic development in underdeveloped countries which is bitterly competitive. Defeat in this contest could be as disastrous as defeat in an armaments race. We could lose this economic contest unless the country as a whole wakes up to all its implications."

Mr. Dulles said long-term planning of aid of about five to 10 years would ensure a flexibility and continuity not possible under the present system of asking Congress for year-to-year appropriations of money for aid.

Such institutions as the World Bank would be able to transform economic assistance radically if it could be sure U.S. aid would go beyond the first year, and this programme would not substantially increase the amount of economic aid in any given year but would ensure continuity of aid, Mr. Dulles added.

Iraq to Get Atomic Training Centre

BAGHDAD, Wednesday (Reuter). — Economic experts of the Baghdad pact discussed proposals to set up an atomic training centre in Baghdad, at secret talks which ended today, according to reliable sources.

The project discussed by the Economic Council of METO envisages the establishment of a centre for training personnel from member countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Scientists from the British atomic centre at Harwell would provide the instruction.

The Secretary-General of the pact, Awni Khalidi, said that the Economic Council has recommended the full use of the economic resources of member nations "for the benefit of all, and to strengthen political and military mobilization in defence of the Middle East."

IRAQ DEMANDS RECALL OF EGYPTIAN ATTACHE

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter).—Iraq has demanded the recall of the Egyptian military attache in Baghdad, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahmoud Kamelel Hinnaway, the Egyptian Government announced today. No reason was given for the demand, a spokesman said.

Burns Off to Beirut On 'Private Visit'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization, left Jerusalem yesterday for Beirut on what was described by the T.S.O. spokesman as a "private visit." He is expected to be away for a few days.

It is understood that during his trip Gen. Burns might take the opportunity of visiting Damascus to discuss a number of outstanding questions, including that of the four Israel prisoners who have been held despite a request by the Mixed Armistice Commission that they be returned.

On Tuesday, Gen. Burns and Col. Salah Gohar, Director of the Palestine Affairs Division of the Egyptian War Ministry, discussed Egypt's position with regard to the Hammarskjold proposals for the el-Auja (Nitzana) demilitarized zone. There was little to indicate, following the meeting, that Egypt had changed its earlier stand although it is presumed that Gen. Burns tried to achieve a modification in the light of the fact that Israel had accepted the proposals.

There seems to be little likelihood that the matter will be pursued further until the U.N. Secretary-General arrives in Cairo on January 20. He is due in Israel on January 23 and will remain for two days.

SUDAN TO JOIN BOYCOTT

An official Sudanese spokesman said yesterday that when the Sudan Government joins the Arab League it will fulfil all the obligations of the organization, including the boycott of Israel, according to NEABS in Khartoum.

THEY SAY IN PARIS
that Israel should have denounced the Baghdad Pact. Jerusalem Post Correspondent Maurice Carr seems to think it would have helped.

THERE IS A CRISIS
of confidence among British Conservatives. Post Correspondent George Lichtheim saw it coming, and reported its symptoms weeks ago. Now you can read his account of the "cold shower" under which the Eden Cabinet is standing.

WILL AMERICA USE THE H-BOMB FIRST?
"The New York Times" does not quite know. Post Correspondent Jesse Zel Lurie leads you through the maze of State Department and White House statements of policy on the matter.

PINK OR BLUE?
Our health column shows how you (or your doctor's needle) can tell what colour your baby's layette will be.

OTHER ARTICLES
in tomorrow's stimulating issue of The Jerusalem Post include the final article in a series by Gerda Luft — a restatement of the central problem of our minority policy; and a review of prize essays on "Research for Peace" by Professor Norman Bentwich.

On the lighter side, you will find the weekly feuilleton by Ephraim Kishon; the first in a series of cartoons by Ra'anan Lurie, "A Sabra in Europe"; and all your regular week-end features.

My friend told me
about GAMAD, a new invention which just appeared on the market. It helps wash dishes, pots and pans. I went and bought it — and am really happy I did.
It is on sale at your grocer's or household goods store for only 650 pruta. Distributor: Gamad, P.O.B. 2319, Haifa.

Israeli on "TIME" Cover
A full story on an outstanding Israel political personality will be featured in the Jan. 16 issue of
TIME
and his Picture will appear on the
COVER PAGE
order your copy early.

Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Moshe Sharett yesterday entertained to lunch Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sachs, Ambassador and Mrs. Arieh Kubovy, Aluf David Shaltiel, Mrs. M. Tov, Mr. Arieh Mahor and Mr. and Mrs. Arieh Eshel.

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The Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Z. Warhaftig, yesterday received Mr. Yafe Tsidka and Mr. Uri Shoshani, members of the Samaritan sect.

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ARRIVALS: The Italian Minister, Benedetto Capomazza, marchese di Campolattaro, from home leave; Mr. Fred Monosson, Z.O.A. leader in Boston, for a short visit in connection with Independence Day preparations; Mr. Menahem Rubin, Yiddish actor and producer, for a two-month visit; Mr. Adolf Abramovitz, Director of the Jewish newspaper "Le Journal d'Orient" in Turkey, for a private visit; Dr. Franz Sondheimer, of Mexico City, to take up his new post as head of the Organic Chemistry Department at the Weizmann Institute; Professor Martin Kriesberg, of the Graduate School of Public Administration affiliated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on a U.N. Technical Assistance mission with the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. M. Stern, Deputy Director of Rassco, for the U.S. on company business; Mr. Melech Noy, of the Jewish Agency Executive, for Europe, on behalf of the Jewish Agency; Mr. Zvi Riessel, engineer in charge of the electronic computor at the Weizmann Institute, for the U.S. in connection with the acquisition of a high-speed "memory unit" for the computor.

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Messrs. Anthony Greenwood, Leonard Callaghan, Kenneth Robinson and Arthur Bottomley, M.P.'s, and their ladies, spent Tuesday touring old and new Ashkelon. They visited the antiquities, and had lunch at the Daron Hotel. The Mayor of Beersheba, Mr. David Tuvyahu, gave a reception there for them on Tuesday night.

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Mr. Israel Gur has been appointed Personal Assistant to Mr. Y. Heled, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior.

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Mr. M. Zur, of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, will speak on "Israel's Foreign Trade" at the Zion Hotel, Haifa, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, at 8.30 tonight.

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The Deputy Director-General of Malben, Dr. Aubrey Mal'ach, will speak on "Citizen Responsibility: The Significance For Israel of Recent Developments in America," under the auspices of Hovevei Yerushalayim and the Israel Touring Club, at 8:30 this evening at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem.

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Prior to going abroad, the 14-year-old violinist, Shmuel Ashkenazi, will perform with the Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Michael Taube, at the Ohel Hall, Beit Ariosoroff, Rehov Beilinson, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 this evening.

•

Mr. Shalom Ron of Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospectors is to address the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club on "Research and Finding of Oil in Israel" at its weekly luncheon at the Z.O.A. House at 1.15 p.m. today.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting on the occasion of the 30th day after the death of Rav-Seren Yitzhak Ben-Menahem, a Hebrew University student who fell in the recent action against the Syrians east of Lake Kinneret, was held in the library of the Faculty of Law at the Ratisbonne building yesterday, in the presence of the father and brother of the deceased, the Dean and members of the Faculty, a representative of the Army, fellow-students and friends. The Dean, Professor S. Genossar, unveiled a memorial plaque, and fellow-students delivered eulogies. It was recalled that Rav-Seren Ben-Menahem was generally known as "Gulliver" ever since the War of Liberation when he had carried two wounded soldiers to safety on his shoulders in the fighting around Jajiun. A memorial service was also held in the Hadar Ramatayim Cemetery yesterday by the Local Council and soldiers of the unit in which he served.

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Did you know that on weekdays you can get tea or coffee and cake for IL0.960 all inclusive at the King David Hotel, while listening to the afternoon concert? *(Advt.)*

•

You can afford it!
Relax in the afternoon listening to music in the cosy atmosphere of the Eden Hotel Tea Room, Jerusalem. In the evening, enjoy yourself at the Bar and dance to the tunes of our well-known Band until after midnight, at popular prices. *(Advt.)*

AHAD HA'AM HOUSE in Tel Aviv will be open to the public between 9 a.m. and noon today, the 29th anniversary of the death of the great Jewish writer. A general meeting of the house society will take place and new committee members elected.

BAR—CABARET
COCKTAIL
73 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.
Nightly
Big Musical Revue
Saturdays 5 o'clock tea
with full programme

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Criminal Appeal

Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin), Justices Goitein and Witkon.

Enoch Stampfer, Appellant, v. The Attorney General, Respondent (Cr. A. 174/54).

Jurisdiction of Israel Courts Extends to Israel Ships On High Seas

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a verdict of the Haifa District Court (Cr. C. 233/53, of June 23, 1954) which found the appellant guilty on six counts of culpable negligence and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

According to the facts, as outlined in the District Court judgment, the Israel ship Massada, manned by a crew which was for the most part inexperienced and untrained, reached Italy after many tribulations. In Italy, the few members of the crew who were expert seamen, including the captain, were dismissed for economic and other reasons. The captain's place was filled by the First Officer, and the appellant, Enoch Stampfer, joined the ship as First Officer. These changes were made in accordance with decisions taken partly by the management of the cooperative which owned the ship and partly by those members of the cooperative, including Stampfer, who served as part of the crew of the ship.

The keel of the Massada struck bottom on three occasions, once in Salerno and twice in Vivo Valencia, and on no occasion was it afterwards subjected to examination. The ship was overloaded at Vivo Valencia on the initiative of Stampfer and, in addition, the third officer, whose duty it was to measure and report on the amount of water in the bottom of the ship at Vivo Valencia, failed to do either. Immediately after the ship left the port it started listing. The efforts of the captain to right the ship proved fruitless, the holds and the engine filled with water and the ship began to sink. The two lifeboats were not lowered, but two lighters were. Eight men, including Stampfer, got into one lighter which had only one oar, and was not provided with bailing facilities. The lighter shipped a lot of water and Stampfer and another left it and swam back to the ship where they joined the rest of the crew in the other lighter. Despite repeated searching by the second lighter, the first one was not found. The second lighter reached shore safely, and on the morrow the first lighter was found still afloat, but empty. No trace was ever found of the six men who had been in it.

Two years after this incident, at the instigation of two persons who had their own private reasons for so doing, a charge of manslaughter was laid against Stampfer. He was accused by the prosecution of having taken charge of the ship without the necessary authority to do so, of having ordered the lowering of a boat which was unseaworthy, of having himself left the boat and abandoned his men to their fate.

He was found guilty of manslaughter under section 212 of the Criminal Code Ordinance in that he had caused the death of the seamen by six unlawful acts and omissions and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Mr. Tunik, assisted by Mr. Meltzer, appeared for the appellant, Mr. Dori, Assistant District Attorney for Haifa, for the respondent.

Judgment

The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered in three separate judgments. Justices Cheshin and Goitein dealt only with the question of whether the District Court had had jurisdiction to deal with an offence committed on the high seas, while Justice Witkon confined himself to the merits of the case, Justices Cheshin and Goitein concurring with his conclusions.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
January 12, 1956

Doubt as to the jurisdiction of the District Court arose because of section 6 of the Criminal Code Ordinance which states:

> The jurisdiction of the courts of Israel for the purposes of this Code extends to every place within Israel or within three nautical miles of the coast thereof measured from low water mark.

On the other hand, section 5 of the Criminal Code states:

> The provisions of this Code shall be without prejudice to... (b) the liability of any person to be tried and punished for an offence under the provisions of any law relating to the jurisdiction of the Israel courts in respect of acts done beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of such courts...

Rule of the Flag

After an exhaustive analysis of relevant English and American cases and of leading authorities, Justice Cheshin concluded that it was a well-established doctrine of international law that a ship sailing upon the high seas comes within the jurisdiction of the courts of the country whose flag she flies. This doctrine arises from the need to protect property and public from jungle law. The only point on which the jurists differ is on the question of the source and justification of this doctrine, some claiming that it is based on the theory that a ship is a "floating island" and thus territorially part of the mother-country, while others denied this theory, claiming that the doctrine arose from the rights of a state to exercise authority over her own property and possessions in such places where no other state demands territorial jurisdiction over them. But whatever the source and justification, the doctrine as such remained.

The next question to be decided, said Justice Cheshin, was whether this doctrine could be applied in Israel. The answer to this is in the affirmative, for it can be said to have been absorbed into Israel law in three separate streams: firstly, as the doctrine is to be found in the English common law, we could have inherited it through Article 46 of the Order-In-Council, 1922 (which introduces principles of common law and equity into our law, subject to such qualification as local circumstances render necessary); secondly, through Article 1 of the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act 1849, which became part of our law through Article 35 of the Order-in-Council; and thirdly, and paramountly, through the sovereign rights of the State of Israel.

Justice Cheshin then went on to explain why he considered that the sovereign status of Israel granted her the right to apply, and benefit from, those international laws and customs common to all sovereign states, and concluded that there was no reason why our courts should not extend their jurisdiction to all those who come under the aegis of the Israel flag on board her ships. In the present case, the appropriate court was the Haifa District Court, since it has jurisdiction to deal with criminal cases and since the appellant lives in Haifa.

As to Mr. Tunik's argument that Article 38 of the Order-in-Council limited the jurisdiction of the counts in Israel to "all matters and over all persons in Israel," the answer was twofold: firstly, a ship on the high seas flying an Israel flag is regarded, for purposes of jurisdiction, as part of the State itself; and, secondly, it was not the intention of this Article to lay down any rule with regard to the application of the doctrines of international law which now form part of our law by virtue of the sovereignty of the state of Israel, just as they form part of the common law of England, or of the laws of America, France, Belgium, etc.

Dissenting View on Applicability of International Law

Justice Goitein disagreed with Justice Cheshin as to the interpretation of "any law" in section 5(b) of the Criminal Code, maintaining that the definition of "law" in section 5 of the Code does not include the doctrines of international law nor the principles of English common law. But a solution to the question of jurisdiction over Israel ships on the high seas is supplied in Article 1 of the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act (which, as Justice Cheshin had pointed out, was made operative in Palestine by Article 35 of the Order-in-Council). This Article states that:

> "If any person within any colony shall be charged with the commission of... murder... or of any other offence, of what nature or kind soever, committed upon the sea... or place where the admiral or admirals have power, authority or jurisdiction... and shall be brought for trial to any colony, then in every such case all magistrates, public prosecutors... courts... and other such persons in such colony shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction... as by the law of such colony would and ought to have been had and exercised... if such offence had been committed and such person had been charged... upon any waters situate within the limits of any such colony and within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the courts of criminal justice of such colony.

In an exhaustive judgment, in which he referred to English laws, precedents and authorities and to local judgments and in which he drew a parallel between the legal position in Israel and that in South Africa, Justice Goitein explained how it was possible to apply the terms of the English Act in Israel.

Rejecting the theory that a ship on the high seas can be regarded as a "floating island" and thus part of the territory of a state, Justice Goitein went on to challenge Justice Cheshin's maxim that the doctrines of international law may be considered as part and parcel of the law of Israel. He doubted whether this could be so without any formal act of legislation on the part of the Knesset. To his regret, no such step had been taken by the Knesset, and therefore the courts were not entitled to have recourse to principles of international law but must confine themselves to finding solutions to their problems in the laws of the State only.

Captain's Responsibility

Justice Witkon, after concurring with Justice Cheshin as to the absorption of international law into our legal system, went on to deal with the merits of the case.

After a survey of the facts Justice Witkon agreed with Judge Winogradoff of the District Court that the responsibility for the bad shape in which the ship was in when she left Vivo Valencia was solely that of the captain. But on the question of whether the appellant had been responsible for the loss of the six seamen, he disagreed with the District Court that at the crucial moment the responsibility was taken out of the captain's hands and fell upon the appellant. That could only have happened if one regarded a captain's responsibilities as ended the moment he had given orders as to what should be done or, alternatively, if there had been a mutiny. The first presumption was palpably incorrect and there was no proof whatsoever of there having been a mutiny, nor had Judge Winogradoff gone so far as to find this. The captain, therefore, remained the person ultimately responsible for what happened on the ship.

As regards the actual events which led to the tragedy, Justice Witkon found that the appellant had asked the captain for permission to lower the lighters, after an attempt to lower one of the lifeboats had failed. He had been granted this permission. The District Court's finding that he had been granted permission to lower the lighters but not to allow the men to enter them was somewhat surprising, since if this were the case, surely the captain should have given him categorical orders to that effect. In addition, from the facts it was clear that the appellant had not ordered the men to enter the boats but that they had become panic-stricken and had jumped in of their own accord.

Evidence of Guilt Not Conclusive

As to the appellant's leaving his men to their fate, he had claimed that when he saw the lighter was filling up with water he had jumped out of it in order to lighten the burden and set an example to the others. It is possible that the results did not justify his choice of a solution, but he had made the choice in the honest belief that this was the best way of saving his men. If his judgment had been at fault, this would not amount to culpable negligence. In any case, no one knew whether the others had followed him and had jumped into the water, or whether they had remained in the boat which had been made the safer for them after the two men (the appellant and another) had jumped out. This boat had been found still afloat the next day with a pair of trousers tied to the solitary oar as a makeshift flag.

On his return to the ship, the appellant had informed the captain that he and his companion had jumped out of the boat and that it was in a bad condition. He did not tell the captain that he had given orders for everyone to leave the boat, but this could have made no difference, as in any case the remaining crew, who had entered the second lighter, rowed around for an hour and a half in search of the first lighter and could not find it or its occupants.

In conclusion, Justice Witkon held that it had been the appellant's duty as the officer in charge to provide the lighter with a second oar and other necessary equipment when he saw that these were missing, before he allowed it to put off. But it had not been proved that this act of negligence had been the cause of the death of the six men, since the boat itself had been found still afloat the next day. The cause of the sailors' death remained a mystery, and the appellant was at least entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

Appeal allowed, verdict and sentence quashed.

Judgment given on January 5, 1956.

Tiberians Pay Return Fares of Natorei Karta

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — Bowing to the proved nuisance value of Natorei Karta members who descended on Tiberias in protest against the alleged desecration of bones of Israel sages by the Department of Antiquities, some of the town's residents raised money today in order to help the guests return to Jerusalem.

They had arrived without money, speculating correctly, as it turned out, that somebody would pay their return fare, if only in self-defence.

EX-POLICEMAN JAILED FOR SMUGGLING PLAYERS

HAIFA, Wednesday. — For possessing 4,000 contraband Player's cigarettes in February last year, Zvi Rosenberg, 33, was today sentenced by the District Court to two months' imprisonment and fined IL200. He had earlier been dismissed from the customs police for the offence.

A seaman, Ben-Zion Erdenbaum, 26, was sentenced to a two-month term and fined IL150 for a similar smuggling attempt.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130, serves you lunch and dinner, four courses with meat, from IL2.400 (incl. taxes) upwards. Hesse's stands for Quality and Service.

★ **Entertainment:—**
Have tea while listening to Chamber music in the beautiful lobby of the KING DAVID HOTEL on weekdays from 5-7 p.m.
Spend a pleasant evening in a cosy atmosphere at the "Moulin Rouge" newly-opened Bar-Restaurant, Ben-Yehuda Street No.8, Telephone 2176. At the piano Eli Kaniel and Emanuel Gonzalbo, Spanish singer and guitarist; Miss Aurora Esteve, Guest Spanish singer and dancer.

★ **Exhibitions: —**
Watercolours, oils and drawings by Curt Singer; Sculptures by B. Pokorny. "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Sderot Ben Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Yona Mach. 2) Drawings and Woodcuts by Jacob Pins. 3) Selection of Japanese Prints from Jacob Pins' collection. 4) "Conquerors of the Desert" by Arye-Leo Peysack. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Dutch and Flemish Paintings of the 17th Century. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Paintings by Zygmunt Schreter. Exhibit of the Month: A Drawing by Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, called Guercino (1591-1666). Bezalel National Museum, 9-1, 3-5.
Permanent archaeological exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Also temporary Exhibition of objects found in Caesarea. Visiting hours: Sundays—Thursdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; 3-5 p.m. Fridays and eves of holidays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturdays and holidays 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

★ **Tours: —**
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

★ **Lectures:—**
Selection of Japanese Prints explained by Jacob Pins. Artists House, 8 p.m.
"Citizen Responsibility: Significance for Israel of Recent Developments in America," Dr. Aubrey Mallach, Deputy-Director of Malben, 8.30 p.m., Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem.

★ **Piano Recital:—**
Lola Granetman playing: Handel, Suite No. VII; Beethoven, Sonata in F Minor, opus 57; Chopin, Sonata in B Flat minor, opus 35; Debussy, La Neige Danse and Serenade a la Poupee; Ravel, Ondine; Albeniz, Prelude, opus 232. Y.M.C.A. auditorium, 9 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Watercolours by Shimshon Holzman and paintings by Zphira Ilin, Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1.
Autumn Exhibition at the Art Pavilion of the Painters and Sculptors Association, 9 Rehov Alharizi, daily 10-1, 4-7, except Fridays.

★ **Celebration:—**
J.N.F. Anniversary Celebration — Rabbi Dr. Nurock — Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**
Chamber Theatre, "The Italian Straw Hat," Mograbi Hall, 8 p.m. Tickets from Dec. 29 are only valid for this performance.
Chamber Theatre, "The Castle," New Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.
Yiddish Musical Comedy, "The Singing Blacksmith," Ohel Shem Hall, 8.45 p.m.
Habimah, "Medea," Habimah, 8 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Theatre:—**
Ohel, "R.U.R." Orah Cinema, 9 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre: —**
The Spanish-French Ballet of Jose Torres and his 16-man Band — "Rama" Hall, 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.

★ **Zirafon:—**
Benny Bennet and his Latin American Band — 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

BAT YAM

★ **Theatre: —**
"Der Gazlen,"—Yiddish Theatre, Oren, 8.30 p.m.

NATANYA

★ **Theatre:—**
Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor," 8 p.m.

PETAH TIKVA

★ **Theatre:—**
Obel's Ramatcinu, Youth and Students' Section, "Sleeping Beauty and the Seven Dwarfs," 3.30 p.m.
Ohel, Eldorado, 8 p.m.

RAMLE

★ **Theatre: —**
Habimah, "Pandre the Hero," 9 p.m.

RISHON-LE-ZION

★ **Theatre:—**
Do-Re-Mi, "Holiday in Venice," 8.15 p.m.

Dancing!
To first class Orchestra Music
Entrance free —
Refreshments 500 pruta
Open: Every day from 5-7.30 p.m. and 8-11 p.m.
"Moadon L'noar" Cafe
106 Rehov Hayarkon, corner Frishman, Tel Aviv.

Ladies' Corsets Interfere With Detective Work

CHICAGO, Wednesday (Reuter). — All 96 women employees of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners have been asked not to wear corsets to work on specified days in the next two weeks.

Officials conducting lie detector tests to discover what happened to two missing vote registration cards say corsets sometimes interfered with the lie detector's measurement of the breathing rate.

Board officials hoped they would not have to embarrass the women but all male employees have been tested and the cards are still missing. Improper use of the cards could result in voting fraud.

Jerusalem Council First To Adopt 45-Hour Week

Instructions to adopt immediately the 45-hour work week have been sent to all municipalities, local and regional councils by the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry spokesman stated yesterday. At present, only the Jerusalem Municipality has put into practice the longer work week.

Within the Ministry itself, discussions are taking place on the exact days and hours on which the extra time will be added.

Paper Plant Probes Pulp Production Possibilities

HADERA, Wednesday. — Possibilities of manufacturing pulp in Israel from locally-grown raw materials are now being studied by the American Israel Paper Mills Ltd., it was announced by the Company today.

The establishing of a pilot plant for the testing of locally-grown low-cost vegetable fibres is being planned, and the testing programme will be carried out in conjunction with a U.S. consultant firm.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

[illegible], 269, 33.3 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. Programme for Factory Workers (Haifa). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Opera: Works by Mozart (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Siesta. 4.30 Weekly Summary: Mishna Yomit. 4.45 "Musical Miniatures." 5.00 Child's Corner. 5.15 Youth's Programme. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Farmer's Corner. 7.30 "The Village in the State." 8.00 Piano Recital by Fredric Portnoi: Haydn: Sonata in C-Major; Shostakovitch: Two Preludes & Fugues: Chopin: Nocturne Op. 67. 8.30 "The Knesset and its Committees." 9.15 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra: Bach: Violin Concerto in E-Major; Jacobi: Suite for Strings. 9.50 Academic World. 10.05 "Song Time." 10.20 "From the World of Music." 10.45 Variety. 11.15 Dance Music. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

407, 469, 235, 216, 42.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Ladino—Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 Music by Yehuda Sharett. 7.05 Afrikaans Transmission.

11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 Newsreel. 11.35 "Views on the News" presented by Ted Lurie.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Theme with Variations." 7.00 News. 7.10 Music. 7.30 "For Your Information." — What is going on in the Army." 7.45 Classical Requests: Shostakovitch. 8.30 "Jazz Club." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk: Week's Features.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 11, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/60 (IL.20)	99[illegible]
6½% Tavet Dollar z/y)	70
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	64[illegible]
5½% War Loan 54/59	8[illegible]
5½% Gov Bds (large)	[illegible]
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	93½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	94½
Pal Bearer Bds Ser. 1	81½
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	[illegible]
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	[illegible]
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	101
Ellern's Inv. ord.	159
P.E.C.Inv.ord."B"sh.d)	96
Gen Mortg. Bk.ord. sh	77½
[illegible] 4% debs 56/65	81
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	92½
8% pref. sh.	81½
Pama 6% debs. 60/64 reg	90
"Isca" 6% debs.	85
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	116
6% debs.	85½
Afr Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	82
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.d)	89½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh	230
"A" ord. shares	128
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(I.dn)	2[illegible]
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57/64	100[illegible]* 100[illegible]**
Mekorot pref. sh.	77½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	119
6-8% conv. debs.	92
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	[illegible]
7% conv. debs. 58/68	98
Meller-Dee ord.sh reg	[illegible]
Pal. Brewery 8%cum sh.	[illegible]
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	140
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	105
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	106[illegible]
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	143
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	222
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs	96½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex dividend; e) ex right; z) in % of IL1.500; y) 15.6./15.12; * Dollar ** Index.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.20 p.m.

ARNON: Female on the Beach, 2nd week.
EDEN: Hit the Deck.
EDISON: Battle Cry.
ORGIL: Passport to Pimlico.
ORION: Desiree, 3rd week.
ORNA: Jump into Hell.
RON: The Green Scarf, 4th week.
STUDIO: The Way of All Flesh, 2nd week.
TEL OR: Treasure of the Golden Condor.
ZION HALL: "Le Rouge et le Noir."

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: To Hell and Back, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Laughter in Paradise, 7th week.
CHEN: Magnificent Obsession.
MOGRABI: Demetrius and the Gladiators.
OPHIR: "La Pensionnaire," 4th week.
SHDEROTH: Roman Holiday, 2nd week.
ORION: A Star is Born, 9th week.
TAMAR: Top Secret, 3rd week. Continuous from 9.45 a.m. (last show at 4.45 p.m.) Angels of the Street.
TCHELET: "Les Amants du Tage," 9th week. Mats.: Message to Garcia.
YARON: Orient Express.
ZAMIR: "Furia", 7th week.

HAIFA

GAL OR: Three Young Texans. Mats.: Canadian Pacific.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Left Hand of God.
ORAH: Houdini.
ARMON: "La Donna Del Fiume."
EN DOR: Prince Valiant.
ORLY: Passport to Pimlico, 2nd week.
MORIAH: Her Twelve Men, 2nd week.
ORION: Drum Beat.
ATZMON: "Der Prozess."
MAY: Obsession.
PEER: On the Waterfront, 3rd week.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Alba, Kikar Zion. 3708.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 22922. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Rehov 1, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hasharon, 25 Jerusalem, 72046. **RISHON LEZION:** Amami. **HOLON:** Briut, 104 Sokolow. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kubo, 2 Pinsker. **HAIFA:** Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. International, 50 Ha'atzmaut, 2586. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Zevulun. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. I. Romanoff, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. Zernover, 8/76 Greek Colony, 5888.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 34 Sokolow, 26283.
HAIFA: Dr. Eparon, 67 Herzl, 3577. Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Notices to the Public

NOTICE

The Sale of Stamps 1/56

CUSTOMS HOUSE JAFFA

The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Customs Collector hereby announces the sale of various stamps, which can be viewed at the Jaffa Customs House (Jaffa Port), on Jan. 15 and 16, 1956, between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Bids for the purchase of the stamps are to be placed in the Tender Box of the Customs House in sealed envelopes marked "Bid for the Purchase of Stamps 1/56," together with a cheque covering 10 per cent. of the value of the bid which will serve as a guarantee of the fulfilment of the terms and conditions of the tender.

Forms for the bid can be obtained on the spot.

The deadline for submitting the tender is Friday, Jan. 20, 1956, at 12 noon.

The Customs Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

P. HATKIN
Customs Collector
Tel Aviv-Jaffa

MINISTRY OF POSTS

(Posts Telegraphs Telephones and Radio)

TENDER No. 3/56

Tenders are invited for the supply of 50 Sets of Post Offices Boxes made of Sheet Iron according to Drawing No. 32/240/B.

Tenders forms, specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Director of Acquisition Division, P.T.T. and R, Tel Aviv, Abu Kebir.

The tender must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque of a well known bank amounting to 10 per cent of the amount of the quotation, which will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenders must indicate the dates of delivery in their quotation.

A certificate to the effect that the tenderer has fulfilled his obligations as regards income tax is to be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders accompanied by the guarantee must be addressed to the Director General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, in double envelopes. The inner envelope is to be superscribed "Secret — Tender for the supply of 50 Sets of Post Office Boxes." Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted not later than January 31, 1956, 12 noon.

The Director General of the Ministry of Posts, is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.

Tenders by telegraph will not be accepted.

DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF POSTS

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The favourite hotel in the heart of Kiryat Shmuel. Entertainment in the bar. כשר cuisine. (dietary laws observed).
New Management
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Performances by the famous American Yiddish stars
BEN-ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER
TEL AVIV, today, Jan. 12, Ohel Shem, 8.45 p.m.
"The Singing Blacksmith"
KIRYAT MOTZKIN, Fri. Jan. 13 Orot, 8.45 p.m.
"My Girl"
TEL AVIV, Sat. Jan. 14 Z.O.A. House, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
"The Singing Blacksmith"
RAMAT GAN, Sun. Jan. 15 Kessem, 8.45 p.m.
"The Singing Blacksmith"

THE JERUSALEM POST
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By reading
Dispatches from
Our Correspondents
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LONDON — George Lichtheim
PARIS — Maurice Carr
NEW YORK — Jesse Zel Lurie

CAROSELLO NAPOLETANO
Italy's Mammoth Musical
SOPHIA LOREN
BENIAMINO GIGLI
FOLCO LULLI

another
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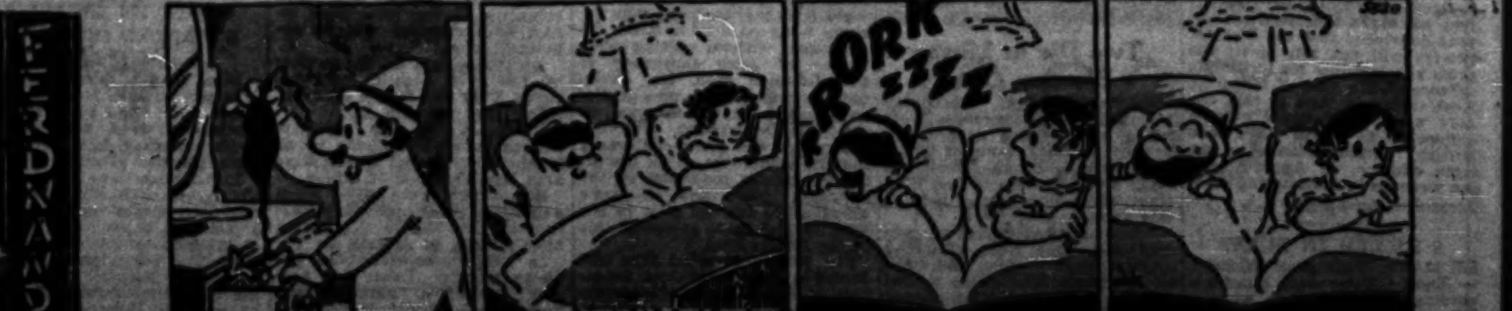
ARMON DAVID
As from Sat. Jan. 14.
Brilliant blend of beauty riot of colour and sound
Grand Ballet Marquis de Cuevas
Antonio — Ballet Africain
For advance bookings Phone 23854, Tel Aviv.
Soon: ATZMON, Haifa, RON Cinema, J'lem.

During the week starting Jan. 14, "SUNFILM" presents
Ron Cinema, Jerusalem — *Gregory Peck* in his greatest role and the exotic beauty, Win Min Than in *The Purple Plain* in Technicolor. French subtitles.
Gal Or Cinema, Haifa — *Margaret Lockwood* *Maxwell Reed* in a release of one of the greatest successes of the screen. *Madness of the Heart*. Don't miss this film!
Sderot Cinema, Tel Aviv — FOURTH WEEK. The finest most moving motion picture of our time — voted the best film of the year. *The Divided Heart* with Yvonne Mitchell, Cornell Borchers. French subtitles.



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JERUSALEM: 60 Rashi—Tel. 2646
HAIFA: 23 Arlosoroff—Tel. 6231

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with possible light rains.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	69	6	11	13
Tiberias	55	11	20	20
Haifa Port	58	11	18	19
Natanya	60	10	19	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	59	8	20	20
Tel Aviv Port	64	10	18	19
Lydda Airport	46	6	19	21
Jerusalem	61	9	13	14
Beersheba	50	6	18	19
Eilat	46	10	20	21

(A) Humidity at 2 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday (D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

NEGEV CITRUS plantations produced their first crops yesterday when the harvest began at Kibbutz Dvir. The 1,000 dunams planted in the Negev so far will be increased by another 2,600 dunams this spring.

• • •

A $1M. SUGAR plant that will produce 18,000 tons annually is to be built by a group of Jews from Brazil, the Ministry of Finance spokesman has announced. The national sugar consumption was about 35,000 tons in 1955.

• • •

WORKERS IN MILITARY establishments (Ta'as) set up their own organization at a national conference in the Histadrut Executive building in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mr. M. Namir, M.K., Secretary-General of the Histadrut, welcomed the new organization.

• • •

15 COMMUNIST students, carrying placards "Sharett stop running after Dulles" and "We will also hold demonstrations against military pacts," demonstrated in front of Terra Sancta in Jerusalem yesterday.

• • •

A HAMEKASHER bus driver, Robert Ne'eman, was fined IL10 yesterday by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Basak and required to post a IL25 bond to be of good behaviour, for driving a muddy bus.

• • •

TRAFFIC CONSTABLE Nehemia Gino, 26, of the Safad Police, was badly hurt yesterday when his motorcycle overturned near Ayelet Hashahar. He was on his way to investigate a road accident at Metulla when the accident occurred. A passing car took the policeman to the district hospital at Poriya, where he is reported to be out of danger.

Deputy Mayors to Get Full Pay for Work

The Ministry of Interior has agreed that Municipalities pay any deputy mayor who performs a "full day's work" for the city, the Ministry spokesman announced yesterday. This means that a deputy mayor who does not dedicate his entire working week to his city, will not receive a salary.

Deputy mayors will be permitted to protect their interests in their professions, place of business or shops.

Until now, only one deputy mayor in each city has been paid.

1950 POPULAR LOAN

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The big prize of IL25,000 went to number 60989, second series, in the draw of the 1950 "B" series Popular Loan (Milve Amami) lottery here today.

Series three of the same number won IL10,000 and series four IL4,000. Series one and five of the winning number won IL2,500 each.

No.87434 (series four) won IL10,000 and all series of numbers 118739 and 73688 won IL1,000 each.

Bar-Yehuda Defends System Of Nominating Local Councils

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The considerations which should govern the appointment of local councils by the Minister of Interior were the subject of a brief but explosive discussion in the Knesset yesterday.

In a motion for the agenda, Mr. Yosef Shofman (Herut) raised the question of the appointment of the local council of Or Yehuda, which was recently formed from three ma'barot in the Tel Aviv area — Sakia "A," Sakia "B" and Kfar Ono. (The first council in a newly-established local authority is appointed by the Minister of Interior.)

Mr. Shofman pointed out that the three ma'barot had voted as follows in the elections to the Third Knesset: Mapai — 1,148; Hapoel Hamizrahi — 1,091; Herut — 958; Communists — 459; Ahdut Ha'avoda — 379; and Mapam — 227.

Since the Minister decided that the Council should consist of nine members, Mr. Shofman declared, it was clear that Herut was entitled to two members. Instead, the Minister had decided that Mapam, with only 227 votes, was entitled to one councillor and that this should be granted at the expense of Herut.

As Minister Sees Fit

In his reply, the Minister, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, asserted that the law permitted him to appoint the local council as he saw fit. The results of the Knesset elections were not necessarily a reflection of the voters' wishes with regard to the local council, Mr. Bar-Yehuda argued; in many towns where there had been elections both for the Knesset and the municipality, there had been considerable discrepancies in the results.

Nevertheless, he had decided to be guided by the Knesset results — but not to the extent of fixing a "key" and allotting seats mechanically.

Mr. Bar-Yehuda said he had further decided to include in the council "the maximum number of parties."

Mr. Ezra Ichilov (General Zionist) moved that the matter be referred to the Interior Committee. A number of local authorities were to be established in the near future and it was important that the Minister hear the views of committee members.

The Minister replied that he would not oppose a motion to the agenda on the general issue, but he moved that the specific motion at hand be removed from the agenda.

36:20 Vote

The motion for a debate was defeated by 36 Coalition votes against 20 of Herut and the General Zionists. The motion to refer to committee gained three Communist votes, but was also defeated.

When in the course of his reply, Mr. Bar-Yehuda was heckled by Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut), he announced that "as soon as I mount the rostrum your faction, in the matter of heckling, behaves in such a manner that I will not answer any further interruption by you, even if it is relevant, until you change your attitude."

This led Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut) to raise a point of order. A Minister, he said, has every right not to respond to heckling. But for a Minister to declare that, as a matter of principle, he would not reply to members of a particular party was an unprecedented insult.

The Speaker ruled that there had been no insult.

GALIN VERDICT IN TWO MONTHS

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The defence counsel of Uri Galin, 27, the pilot of the Piper Cub plane whose crash at Ma'agan in July, 1954, killed 17 persons, today concluded his lengthy summing up with a plea of "no case to answer." Galin is on trial before District Court Judge B. Zohar for having caused the 17 deaths by his negligence. Mr. M. Czupak is defending.

Judge Zohar ruled that there was a case to answer. His verdict will be handed down on April 8.

Knesset Rejects Charge Against Police

A motion for the agenda on an alleged attack by the police on a Communist meeting in Ramla on December 12 was defeated in the Knesset yesterday after it received only the votes of the Communist members.

Miss E. Wilenska, who presented the motion, charged that the "attack," organised by the police, had been carried out by local Mapai officials.

In reply, the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitreet said that the news of the proposed meeting (in which Mr. Mikunis was to speak "Against the Incitement to War") had caused a ferment among the town's residents.

At 6 p.m., an hour and a half before the time of the meeting, a patrol car reported that a serious fight had broken out in front of the cinema where the meeting was to have taken place: stones were being thrown and sticks used. Police reinforcements were then summoned and they dispersed the crowd without knowing or caring who was a Communist and who was not. They were interested only in restoring order, and they did so, using whatever force was necessary.

Mr. Shitreet said that the Communist Party had sold tickets to the meeting, but anti-Communists had apparently forged tickets, and this had caused the fight. However, the police had been hindered in their investigation by the Communists' delay in complaining and in announcing their willingness to testify.

Mizrahi Give Up Claim To Education Ministry

Mr. Moshe Unna, (Hapoel Hamizrahi) who was chairman of the Knesset Legislation Committee in the Second Knesset and who has been serving as the committee's temporary chairman in the Third Knesset, was yesterday elected permanent chairman of the committee.

Mr. Unna had been mentioned as a possible candidate for the post of Deputy Minister of Education, which had been promised to Hapoel Hamizrahi when it agreed to enter the Coalition.

His acceptance of the chairmanship gives credence to reports that no member of the Hapoel Hamizrahi-Mizrahi Knesset group is willing to take the Education post, since they feel the Minister will not invest the post with any authority.

$400,000 Drop In Exports Last Year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Total exports dropped by $400,000 in 1955 to $53.8m., it was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The export of industrial products, however, excluding diamonds and cars, increased by $4.3m., to a total of $24.8m. At the same time export of foodstuffs dropped by $4.6m., to $25.2m., and that of metal goods (mainly cars) by $3m., to $8m.

December exports dropped again by $1.6m., to $4.2m., in comparison with December 1954. The drop is due to the rains which reduced outgoing shipping of citrus, and a considerable decline in the sale of diamonds.

Although the Government was aware of serious stagnation in the export field over six months ago, there are no visible signs of its helping improve the situation in the immediate future, it was learned yesterday from Ministry of Commerce sources.

Routine Excitement at the Port

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday.—It was just routine work for the Jewish Agency's reception staff, passport control and the customs men, but for nearly 650 men, women and children, immigrants from North Africa, it was the day of their arrival in Israel.

They disembarked this morning from the s.s. Negbah and s.s. Lamartine, both coming from Marseilles.

They were all greeted with the customary D.D.T. disinfection dusting, whether they needed it or not, and with oranges, hot tea and fresh rolls. They took it all in good cheer, and queued up patiently for registration and customs control. Finally, they were transferred by bus or truck to their new homes in Beisan, Hartuv, Manshi (near the Little Triangle), Beersheba and other development areas.

The passenger hall resounded with Arabic and French in North African patois, the floor was littered with orange peel, egg shells and other scraps.

As usual, the immigrants from Algiers and Morocco came from every stratum of society. There were well-dressed city-dwellers, who brought tokens of modern culture, including radio sets, and villagers who owned nothing but the Oriental clothes on their backs. There were tired, old women and young Mediterranean beauties with flashing black eyes.

French banknotes piled up in the till of the Bank Le'umi branch in the terminal hall.

IL8m. More Circulating

Currency in circulation increased last week by IL8,175,085 to IL191,370,450. Treasury Bills increased by IL8,550,000 while foreign currency deposits dropped by IL374,915.

'Time' Features B-G's 'Toughness'

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — In its choice for national survival through defiant militancy that disregarded world opinion or by securing Western sympathy, Israel had chosen "to stand tough," "Time" magazine says in its current issue which features Mr. David Ben-Gurion on its cover.

The sale of Communist arms to Egypt presented an active threat to United States interests in the area and also provided Premier Ben-Gurion with justification for his new militancy.

"Until February 28, I felt that the possibility of real peace was near," Colonel Nasser was reported by "Time" magazine as saying. "The borders between Israel and Egypt had been quiet since 1952 and I felt at peace. But when the Jews struck at Gaza, that feeling left. That is why I bought arms from Czechoslovakia. I would rather have spent the money on social development."

Of Mr. Ben-Gurion, Colonel Nasser was quoted as saying, "I have the impression that he was responsible for it. It was not the way when Moshe Sharett was running Israel. Sharett is not a cruel man and it may be that he is a reasonable man. But Ben-Gurion is under the idea that terror must be raised and he speaks only of force, of forcing a settlement on the Arabs."

Mr. Ben-Gurion told "Time" that when he asked General Burns to get "one little thing from Nasser, an order for a cease-fire, he could not get it."

On Trial for Crimes In Concentration Camp

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The horrors of life in a Nazi concentration camp were brought to life again in the preliminary investigation here today in the case of Alter Fogel, a former Block Leader of the Yebujano concentration camp, who is charged with crimes against humanity and with having surrendered a persecuted man to the Nazis. Magistrate M. Czernobilsky sent the case forward to the District Court and released Fogel on IL1,000 bail.

During the investigation, which began on December 25, numerous witnesses described the cruelties the accused had allegedly perpetrated on them and on others while they were inmates of the concentration camp. The courtroom was packed during the hearings, and the proceedings were interrupted several times by excited shouts from members of the public.

Fogel, who took the witness stand under oath today, pleaded that everything he had done had been under compulsion and on the orders of the S.S.

"I myself had my teeth broken and was tortured by the Nazis because I refused to reveal where I had hidden my valuables," he said. *(Itim)*

'Metaphysics Won't Help Production'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel may be a land of miracles, but it is doubtful whether any metaphysical manifestations will convert inefficient plants into efficient ones, Mr. R. S. Bruckhart, an expert in industrial engineering, said this week in Jerusalem in an address to local industrialists. Mr. Bruckhart is to leave Israel soon after completing a two-year mission for the U.S. Operations Mission.

Noting that competition was a "rough and tumble" fight for survival, he accused local industry of being afraid of true competition. Local industrialists were willing to "adjust to conditions," not to adjust conditions to their aims.

The speaker said that he had detected a "lack of pride" of manufacturers and consumers of Israel products. No one would stand on a street corner shouting "Israel-made product." But the times were legion when he had heard "American Product" or "Made in England."

Industrial development in the past six years has reduced the various types of import commodities only from 1,600 to 900, Mr. Moshe Gilboa, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem.

To speed up the country's industrialization, an Industrial Development Committee has been set up by Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, he said.

Hevrat Ovdim to Offer Public IL3m. Shares

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — To attract capital for expanding Histadrut industries, shares amounting to IL10m. are shortly to be issued by Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut enterprises holding company, its secretariat decided today.

The first IL7m. has already been acquired by a number of institutions, and the remaining IL3m. are to be issued to the public through various banks, a day to be announced.

The issues will be pegged to the cost-of-living index and to the dollar exchange rate. An interest rate of 6.5 per cent has been fixed, and the shares will enjoy tax concessions in accordance with the Law for the Encouragement of Investments now before the Knesset.

They are to be issued by Igrot Company Ltd., joint registered company of Hevrat Ovdim and its subsidiary companies, such as Solel Boneh, Hamashbir Hamerkazi, Tnuva, the Workers Bank, and will be guaranteed by Hevrat Ovdim.

KIRYAT GAT GETS FIRST SETTLERS

LACHISH, Wednesday. — Kiryat Gat, the new urban centre of this development area, came to life today when the first group of immigrants arrived to settle straight from disembarking at Haifa.

The new inhabitants, among whom are many young people and children, moved straight into their two-roomed, prefabricated, asbestos houses, which already contained the essential items of furniture and cooking utensils with which they could begin their new lives. Initially, the new townsfolk will be employed in building and in the industries springing up here.

Immigrants May Bring $3,500 Worth of Goods

Jerusalem Post Reporter

New immigrants may bring goods worth up to $3,500 when they immigrate provided that these goods were not bought on the eve of their immigration, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman said yesterday. All requests for the transfer of these goods will be directed to the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency, where the immigrant will have to prove that the goods on hand result directly from the closing of his business, which was his main source of income and in which he dealt for at least three years.

Immigrants who have industrial or agricultural investment projects in mind will be directed to the Government Investment Centre.

KIBBUTZ MEMBER HELD FOR OVERSTAYING VISA

EILAT, Wednesday. — A member of Kibbutz Kissufim, Yehudit Berkovitch, 27, formerly of South America, was arrested here yesterday because her tourist visa had expired.

The police also detained and released in bond Bert Stefan, 30, an employee of the Arkia Airways Company, after goods worth IL992 had been stolen from the company's canteen.

Rise in Local Rates Out Until Arrears Collected

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Interior has adopted a policy of rejecting any increase in local rates unless all outstanding "collectable" rates are collected, the Ministry spokesman stated yesterday.

Until all such debts to municipalities and local authorities are paid, any increase automatically "penalizes" the civic-minded resident. Such residents must pay twice: once for himself and once for his neighbour who refuses to pay. In Natanya, for example, about IL1m. is outstanding, an amount equal to the municipality's debt.

In addition, the Ministry will make increases conditional on the "full exploitation" of the business tax.

Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, Minister of Interior, is to meet delegations from the Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Natanya municipalities today to discuss higher rates during the present fiscal year. Meetings with delegations from other cities and towns are to be arranged.

Agency Released from Baharal Contract, to Pay IL25,000

By CHARLES WEISS, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A special three man arbitration committee last week decided to award IL25,000 damages to Mr. David Baharal and to free the Jewish Agency from carrying out the terms of a four-year contract whereby Mr. Baharal was to be sole Legal Counsel to two Agency departments, it was learned yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Baharal, who served as Treasurer of the Agency for more than 30 years, was appointed Legal Counsellor upon his retirement in October, 1954, in an agreement approved by the Jewish Agency Executive and initialled by Dr. Giora Josephthal, Agency Treasurer.

A member of the committee told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that it was felt that Mr. Baharal should not be made to suffer for the "inexcusable mistake" made by the Agency in appointing him Legal Counsellor to the Settlement and Treasury Departments. Mr. Baharal, who is 57, retired in good faith from his post as Deputy Treasurer 10 years before his time at the request of the Treasurer. At the time he received IL7,300 from the Agency Pension Fund.

45% Estimated Income

The committee made its calculations of damages on the basis of 45 per cent of Mr. Baharal's estimated income from the position for one half of the contracted period, IL64,000. In doing so, it took into account that he had made considerable investments in renting office space and buying equipment to carry out his duties.

The Jewish Agency announced yesterday that there would be no appeal against the decision of the committee.

The arbitration committee, comprised Mr. S. Shoresh, M.K., Mr. Y. Geri, and Mr. H. Halperin.

In his testimony, Dr. Josephthal admitted that the contract was binding as it had been given *de facto* recognition. Mr. Baharal had even served several months in the position of Legal Counsellor, he said. However, he added, the Agency could not carry out its share of the contract in the face of the public opposition which had been aroused.

The committee ruled that the contract was binding and, since the Agency was unable to carry out its part of the agreement, awarded IL25,000 damages to Mr. Baharal.

Kaiser-Frazer Parts To Be Locally Made

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — The Kaiser-Frazer assembly plant near Haifa, and smaller companies, will produce all parts except the engines for Kaiser-Frazer vehicles beginning this year, Mr. M. Haim, Industrial Development Chief of the plant, said on his return from the U.S. here today. The new development was expected to save the country an estimated $15m. a year, he said.

The production of heavy vehicles will start this year following an agreement signed between several American companies and Kaiser-Frazer, Mr. Haim said.

Turkey to Give Aero Repairs to Bedek

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — The Turkish National Airlines will send several aero engines for repair to the Bedek aircraft maintenance base here, Mr. Muhittin Asral, Director-General of the airlines, said on his arrival today. Travelling with him were Mr. Huseyin Yegin, Director of the company's technical department, and Mr. Feyzi Kale, Bedek representative in Turkey.

The Turkish National Airlines own 25 aircraft, Mr. Asral said, and it had been decided to give the engines to Bedek for repair "because of the great advance of aviation in Israel." *(Itim)*

Dutch M.P.'s Sum Up Ten-Day Visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA, Wednesday. — Eight wondering Dutchmen prepared to leave for home tomorrow, after a 10-day visit as the guests of the Knesset. All members of the parliamentary delegation, headed by white-haired Mr. G. Kropman, spoke more or less in the same vein when they shared impressions with journalists at the Sharon Hotel today.

They talked freely about the things which impressed them most: Immigrants becoming a nation so quickly, under pressure of a severe security situation; the children that look so free and independent; the girls in army uniforms — a thing totally unknown in Holland; the Dutch cows, so well assimilated and cared for by farmers who had learned their trade in Holland.

"One becomes convinced that you want peace," a member of the delegation said. "Let's hope this desire is copied by all countries in the area."

The Knesset, whose proceedings they followed for nearly an hour, struck one of the women delegates as being "much more lively" than the Dutch Second Chamber. "We could do with a little more liveliness in our parliament," was her comment.

But Senator P.J. Kapetijn was struck with a feature which he was at loss to explain. "In Holland, during the darkest hours of Nazi rule, it was the Jews in hiding who made us keep our chins up by their wonderful sense of humour. Who can tell me why this wonderful sense of humour, which never left the Jews in the darkest hour, is so obviously lacking here?"

Polio Vaccine Next Year 'If There is Peace'

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — "I do not think we shall be able to produce anti-polio vaccine this year, but if we have peace, it will almost certainly be available next year," Professor Emil Adler, head of the Physical Medicine Department of Hadassah, told an Ilanshil conference this evening.

There has been a drop in the incidence of polio, and in 1955, a total of 700 persons, mostly children, were stricken. In the worst year, 1950, 1,600 persons were affected, Prof. Adler told the gathering of polio victims, parents of stricken children and members of the public.

Mrs. Shoshana Ron, Secretary of Ilanshil's Tel Aviv branch, reported that 370 persons were now under care in Tel Aviv and places where no branch existed. The society was trying to arrange for healthy children to "adopt" crippled friends, and 47 such friendships have so far been established, Mrs. Ron said.

25 Per Cent More Tourists in 1955

The number of tourists arriving in Israel increased by 25 per cent to 48,227 in 1955, it was announced yesterday. Unless there is more trouble in the Middle East, tourist agencies, hotels and transport companies expect increased tourist movement in the spring.

Cables in Brief

IDLEWILD. — A new traffic control centre, with 13 radar screens for tracking 1,000 aircraft at any one time, has gone into operation at New York's Idlewild Airport. Opening the multi-million-dollar centre, transport officials predicted eventual use of the airport by jet airliners. Idlewild has so far been denied to jet planes because of their noise.

SQUIRREL. — "Time" magazine reported yesterday that the engineers of Bell Telephone laboratories estimate that in an average year the grey squirrel eats through $500,000 worth of cable in the U.S. Now, after half a century of combating the grey squirrel, experts are ready to give up, as it has been decided it is cheaper to treat the damage than to try to prevent it.

QUAKE. — One of the biggest earthquakes ever recorded has occurred in an unfrequented part of the Pacific Ocean, Sydney Observatory reported yesterday. It occurred in a part of the Pacific between Kermandec, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, not used by ships or fishing boats.

HONEYMOON. — Honeymoon couples who decide to go to the island of Elba will spend their first day there free of charge, according to a plan just approved at a meeting of the island's hotel keepers.

CHALLENGE. — Mr. Adnan Menderes, Turkey's Prime Minister, said in Istanbul that he was willing to be hanged if accusations were proved that the Government did not take precautions against the anti-Greek riots on September 6 when 57 people were injured.

HERO. — A dog escaped through the window of a blazing shack where four young children were sleeping in a slum quarter in Rome and barked at the door of a neighbour who dragged out the children just before the roof fell in.

FLYING BARREL. — The United States Navy has awarded a contract for research on a wingless plane, which has a circular body mounted inside a barrel-shaped exterior, with space between the two sections.

U.S. Trade Union Buys $100,000 in Israel Bonds

The largest single purchase of Israel Bonds by an American labour union was made this week by District 65 Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (A.F.L. — C.I.O.) which invested $100,000 in Israel Development Bonds.

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Thursday, January 12, 1956
Tevet 28, 5716.—Jumad Awal 28, 1375

FIRST ROUND OF INFLATION

THERE seems little doubt that when the Histadrut Executive meets today it will approve of an increased wage scale. Thus the "first round" of the 1956 inflationary invasion of the economy will end with a victory of the politicians over the economists. What the ultimate results of this decision will be cannot be easily forecast, but inflation is not easily stopped once it begins to spiral.

The pressure from economic advisers to maintain the present wage freeze had been steadily enforced until the Mapai Council decided on Sunday that a wage increase of some sort could not be avoided. Not the least impressive or urgent of the voices raised against this policy was that of Professor Abba Lerner, who, as Economic Adviser to the Minister of Finance, has constantly warned the Government and the Histadrut Executive of the menace confronting Israel's economy should such a general increase be approved.

Until November of last year Professor Lerner, as was only proper, expressed his views only within the Ministry. But then he felt the time had come to acquaint the public with the economic argument against the wage increase and his special series of articles in the columns of this paper was one of the features of his campaign. In thus addressing the public directly at that time, he had the support of his chief Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance. This week he took the offensive one step further when, following the decision of the Mapai Executive, he sought, by an open letter to the Press, to stave off what now seemed to be inevitable.

As was to be expected, Prof. Lerner has become the target of a good deal of virulent criticism, particularly from those parties of the Left which have been campaigning for the wage increase and whose pressure in this direction has induced Mapai to follow suit and take the decision it did last Sunday.

The issue now being raised is whether Professor Lerner stepped outside the limits of his rights and duties by raising political issues in the argument he put forward in his open letter, and whether, indeed, he was right in publishing such an open letter at all, intended as an appeal to the public over the heads of the Histadrut. Ahdut Ha'avoda went so far as to demand that Mr. Eshkol dismiss Prof. Lerner, which he firmly refused.

The position of the expert whose advice is not taken is delicate, but in this instance Dr. Lerner has made it clear that he does not regard himself as merely a foreign expert giving detached advice of a somewhat technical and academic nature to a foreign government. He feels very strongly that the present policy, with the abyss of inflation brought dangerously nearer by these first steps, is one which every one should fight to the limit of his powers.

As things stand at the moment, the Government's whole economic policy is placed in jeopardy. Estimates of the coming budget, now being studied by the Cabinet, will have to be increased considerably. The Government will inevitably be fighting a losing battle to keep prices down, more subsidies will have to be provided and the entire economic fabric again endangered because the Left-wing parties, although Coalition partners, are determined to fight out their political battle for more power within the Histadrut, at whatever cost to the country as a whole. In this they are short-sighted, for the wage increase promised now will inevitably lower the standard of living of the small earner in the long run. They seem forgetful of the fact that, a few years ago, when they were in opposition, they themselves also realised that continuous inflation meant loss to every one and to the man on a modest wage first of all.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE ELDERLY

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The inaugural meeting of the Committee to study the problems of the employment of elderly persons, set up by the Ministry of Labour, took place in the Kirya here today under the chairmanship of Mrs. [illegible] Landau. It was attended by representatives of the Ministry, the Histadrut, the Manufacturers' Association, Malben and social welfare authorities.

Mrs. G. Young, of the I.L.O., adviser to the Ministry of Labour, was present.

Military Government and Travel Permits

By GERDA LUFT

IF you put the problems of military government, of development projects and of the position of the Arab citizen in general to Arab people in this country, you will get very different answers. There is the peasant who will tell you of unprecedented prosperity, of good prices, of satisfactory markets. There is the village Mukhtar who assists the military governor and will tell you that he would lavish even more praise on the authorities if their representative were not present. There is the teacher who declares with fervour that he and his colleagues who teach in the schools "have a mission to bring Jews and Arabs together."

But there are the many thousands who do not listen to Kol Yisrael but to Cairo and Damascus and Ramallah. There are the people of unfortunate Ikrit who even now, after years of desperate waiting, only want to "go home" although their home no longer exists. There is the villager who has lost part of his vineyard to his Jewish neighbours and sees it neglected while he is no longer allowed to work it. There is the family which has lost part of its land — and some of its members. There are the people who refuse to be compensated with land which formerly belonged to Arabs because they are afraid to touch it. And there are the people standing in line for travel permits.

To the Arab, the travel permit has become the symbol of military government. For the military governor, it is one of the focal points, if not the main point, of his rule. Even the Arab who cannot find enough words of praise for the Jewish State will complain about travel permits. And you can well understand him if you look more closely into the matter.

If an Israel Arab wants to travel he has to get a permit from the military governor. He can only apply for it at certain places, has to wait in line or come back the next day for an answer. If he is found travelling without a permit he is punished, generaly with a fine. There are cases in which permits are given for long periods, up to six months, and now even for a year.

The teachers who study at the refresher courses at the seminary at Jaffa, for instance, get theirs for six months, go home to their villages for week-ends and have no trouble. The students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem also get six-month permits. But this writer found one student whose permit was limited to three weeks. To renew it he had to go back from Jerusalem to Nazareth. This means more than inconvenience and expense. It means a constant feeling of discrimination.

The institution of travel permits, moreover, constantly reminds the Arab student that he belongs to a special class. If he wants to go on an excursion with his Jewish comrades, he cannot do so since his permit is valid only along a certain route from his place of residence to Jerusalem. It is natural that he does not want to have to apply for a special permit every time there is a trip. He simply makes up his mind that he has to remain at home — that he is "different."

This may appear a small thing but it has deep psychological repercussions, at least as deep as the case of the labourer from Nazareth who works in Haifa, has to remain at home once in a while to renew his permit, loses a working day because of it, and may find his job taken by someone else when he gets back.

Defenders of military government maintain that the travel permits are all that is left of control; that if they were abolished, the Arab population would not see it as a concession to democratic principle, but as a sign of weakness, and that those who want to help the enemies of Israel would be encouraged. Whether this argument is accepted depends on the answer to the basic question whether the Arab population in Israel can by and large be considered loyal to the State or not. We are doing much in the field of economics, of education and social work to make them see that it pays to be a citizen of Israel. The constant irritant of the permits — and it is a constant irritant even where it does not entail direct hardship — keeps reviving an everlasting grievance. If the present tension in the region makes it inadvisable to abolish military government, certain improvements at least can surely be effected.

Improvements have in fact already been made by the governors. Since last June, permits for a whole year are being issued. The Arabs, always suspicious, did not snatch at the opportunity. They continued to apply for shorter periods. When it was decreed that applications would have to be made for a year, misgivings were not allayed.

The latest innovation is emergency permits for cases which are so urgent that they cannot wait for normal procedure. In every village the Mukhtar has six such permits in his possession and can hand them out in cases of severe illness, etc.

The number of "closed areas" in Galilee has been reduced from 46 — an arrangement which impeded travel between villages — to 16.

Streamling the processing of travel permits would be of help and the military governors are interested in it. They are hampered by a small staff and the inability to find enough people who know Arabic and are able to deal with the public. This problem, however, should not prove insoluble and it would certainly help if waiting time could be cut down to the minimum.

THE young and spirited among the Arabs will laugh in ridicule if you say that military government serves the security of the State. They claim that it actually endangers security, because it makes it impossible for the Arab to feel equal to the Jew. They will tell you that military rule is being used to rob the Arab of his land. If you point out to them how much the standard of living has risen since the time of the British, they will say that this is no criterion, point to the difference between the Arab villages and the older *kibbutzim;* they will cite cases of settlements — Mapam *kibbutzim* among them — that have taken over land belonging to Arabs. The student at the University will tell you how hard it is for him to get work. He may not get the room he wants because a Jewish family will not take in an Arab. He will not get a position with a Government department, for security reasons.

There is something both frightening and encouraging about this wave of complaints. It is encouraging that they are poured out without the complainant looking over his shoulder to make sure he is not overheard. It is frightening because they prove that the Israel Arab is very sensitive, that he registers every slight he is subjected to, that the travel restrictions act as a daily irritant, and that what we consider great progress is not deemed enough in Arab eyes.

Besides, every case of discrimination is fuel for Communist propaganda, every improvement in military government lessens their success.

This is the sixth of seven articles. The first five appeared on January 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10.

Arab Pilgrims of the Greek Orthodox denomination in Israel are shown here returning from Jordan-held Jerusalem where they were stranded as a result of the curfew. They had gone to the Old City to celebrate their Christmas this past weekend. The Arab Legion checkpost is seen in the background.

Photo by Schlesinger

Readers' Letters

OFFICE HOURS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I have waited for a loud public protest against the recent increase in office hours in public institutions, but in vain. So let me state the case once more.

The besetting sin in Government offices in Israel is still overwork. Yet whenever the situation begins to improve, the opportunity is taken of some crisis (and there are crises all the time) to drive the staff harder than ever.

If the result were an increase in the volume and quality of the work done, it might be worth while. But only very few officials respond to such demands for extra work. They are often those who are enthusiastically working overtime anyhow: to encourage them to increase the pace is of little service to the country or to themselves. Persistent overstrain takes years off the effective working life of every man and woman.

If a few zealous officials work even harder when office hours are lengthened, many more do the same amount as before. They know their own capacity and do their habitual former daily stint regardless of the time spent at the office. Once they have done as much as they have decided to do, they watch the clock until it is time to go home.

There is a third group—those who are at the end of their tether before the office hours are increased. Under the additional strain, they fall ill or make so many mistakes that they become a menace instead of an asset.

Hence, the total effect of adding 100,000 hours of office work a week in the Civil Service may be a very small increase in the output and a much lower level of quality.

This is not my personal assumption. In industrialised countries, over the past 50 years, it has been proved time and time again in both factories and offices, that not only does the output fail to sink when hours of work are reduced, but that it frequently rises. When office hours are increased again, output drops.

Office workers are not machines; yet by treating them as machines you not only fail in your objective, but you increase the present unrest (over salaries) to a point where civil service strikes, at the moment sporadic, may become general.

Every opportunity should be taken to rest the staff in preparation for the trials ahead, whether it be a new immigration wave or war. It may then take months and even years before additional staff can be hired: budgets are usually a year or two behind the need. During this period, chronic overtime becomes inevitable. But there is no possible justification for imposing it in present conditions.

Yours, etc.
EDWIN SAMUEL
Principal,
The Israel Institute of Public Administration

Jerusalem, January 7.

EGGED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I read in today's issue that Egged promises big improvements. I should like it to promise that its drivers will not engage in conversation with friends while at the wheel at night or when circling the mountains on the road to Jerusalem; that drivers do not smoke four pipes between Jerusalem and Kfar Vitkin, using one hand for the wheel and the other for holding the bowl of the pipe; that aisles not be blocked unnecessarily.

One of the improvements I should like Egged to make would be to put numbers on the caps worn by their drivers, so that the public could report them when occasion arises—as is done in other countries.

Yours, etc.
I. SHAPIRO

Ra'anana, December 11.

Egged Replies

One reply can be given to your correspondent's five points. The driver is forbidden to talk while driving, or to smoke; he must see to it that the aisles are not blocked.

A complaint may be made against the driver but we must know the number of the bus, the date, time and route. Then we can identify him and make the proper investigation.

Public Relations Department

THE AMERICAN SCENE

De-Segregation and Politics

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS).—THE historic decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, passed down last year, to the effect that separate schools for White and Negro children were contrary to the American Constitution, has had some curious effects. It has rallied the South in a last-ditch stand against every sort of desegregation.

It has resulted in a sudden upsurge of intimidation—against politically minded Negroes and against the Whites that try to be their friends. There has been no lynching in America since 1951, but there have been three unexplained murders in 1955 that looked suspiciously like it. The more fanatical Whites have organised themselves into societies to "protect their civilization" and, as a result of their counterattack, the aggressive Negro society—the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People — has actually lost membership in the South.

But, despite the fact that there is no interchange of views, no serious sitting down in the South between White and Negro to hammer out a solution, there has been real improvement. Hundreds of schools have quietly admitted Negroes; parks, golf courses, even swimming pools, have been opened to them. And all this has been the work of the Courts, not of the State legislatures, which have worked only to hold back the flood.

A curious list of measures was passed last year in the South. Some are quite unconstitutional, few are workable. In Mississippi, it is permitted to use the police to maintain segregated schools. In Georgia, it has become a felony to spend tax money on racially mixed schools. In Louisiana, it is forbidden for colleges to recognise certificates of graduation from mixed schools. North Carolina voted to deny financial aid to mixed schools. In Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, local school boards were given the authority to assign pupils arbitrarily to schools, i.e. White to White and Coloured to Coloured. In Mississippi, it is now the law that White people may be punished for attending State supported schools with Negroes. In Virginia they are holding a State referendum on a constitutional change which will abolish all State schools and pupils will be financed individually to attend "private" and segregated schools.

Democrats Split

All the leaders of any importance in the South are ardent anti-desegregators—they have to be. There is the popular ex-Governor of Georgia, Herman Talmadge. In effect he still controls his State's politics. He is young, wealthy, good looking, highly educated and intelligent. But in public he lowers himself to the level of the lowest in Georgia—which can be very low and very rough indeed. Recently he wrote: "God advocates segregation ... integration of the schools is a Soviet plot to debauch the White race and undermine the Constitution . . . that the Supreme Court's decision ... resulted from pro-Communist influence." He intends to stand for the United States Senate in this year's elections and is likely to win.

His opponent is the aged Senator Walter George, a man high in the nation's councils and of great influence in foreign policy. Both Talmadge and George will have to vie with one another in their protestations of loyalty to racial purity. Both, of course, are Democrats, like almost everyone else in the South. This artificial prominence of the racial issue in an election year could cause real strife inside the Democratic Party.

One way it could emerge in Congress is when some of the Northern Democratic Senators, like Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, support measures in the Congress designed to stop Federal aid to schools that have not obeyed the Supreme Court's decision. Then, too, many Democratic leaders wish to set up some sort of Federal Rights Bureau to which Negroes could apply when they considered themselves deprived of their rights. The Democratic Senator from Mississippi, Senator James Eastland, already talks as if he would like once again to try to secede from the Union. Such a proposal would break the last thin barrier in his self-control and the split in the party could become a permanent one. They would vote for Eisenhower, for Nixon, for anyone who left their "customs" unchanged. Adlai Stevenson, like a cat among eggs, is walking with exquisite delicacy through the controversy.

The Enigma

IT is hard to consider any other problem in America today. It has become almost a game, a fascinating and intricate enigma—will he or won't he? And still nobody knows. There is no prospect of an early certainty. But in the past few weeks the odds have changed utterly. It looks as if he will. If he does then a host of new problems arise, both for the Democrats and the Republicans. Most people here now believe that Mr. Eisenhower will stand for President this year. The final medical verdict will be given in February.

First, the Republicans. The choosing of the Vice-Presidential candidate assumes an importance unprecedented in American history. Usually it is given to a representative of the faction which did not get its way over the Presidency. It is a sop thrown out in the name of party unity. But this time everyone is well aware that it is possible that the Vice-President might have to succeed to the Presidency—if the President becomes incapacitated or dies. It is a problem that is being discussed with surprising frankness in a country where sickness and death tend to be regarded as dirty words.

There is no doubt that Mr. Eisenhower will be able to nominate his own running mate. Before his heart attack, he seemed to be grooming Mr. Nixon to run with him again. There will undoubtedly be Republican pressure on him to choose someone else—because in Mr. Nixon the Democrats have found an easy target and in this election people—with their hearts full of goodwill for Mr. Eisenhower—will be carefully voting for the Vice-President, too. The Democratic candidate is unlikely to refer to this problem; there is no doubt that his campaign workers will drop the proper insinuations.

Then, too, if Mr. Eisenhower runs, it will change the Democrats' campaign tactics. Moderation will be out of place. They cannot compete with "Ike" in that. Their platform will be harsher. It will be changed from the present urbane cooperation in Congress, from the present hearty praise of the President as a man with its implication that he is really above politics, to an all out slam-bang attack. They will have to nail him for what they consider the shortcomings of the present Administration—or else they have nothing.

He will have to be attacked for the conspicuous failure of American foreign policy, for what they consider to be the Republican indifference to bad schools, bad roads, poor social security and for the over-solicitude towards big business and private enterprise. It will mean a big change in the appearance of American politics which may shake many who have got used to the royal treatment accorded Mr. Eisenhower. But, I think it will be a healthy and a necessary change.

KEEPING POSTED

THERE is no place for declamatory posters like Jerusalem. Quite often it is Herut inveighing against the Government, but it is even more likely to be one of the orthodox groups crying out against the Godless Zionists. The assaults on the grave of Maimonides in Tiberias, carried out by zealots from Jerusalem, was preceded by a modest rash of posters in the city, calling the wrath of Heaven down upon the heads of the unbelievers for their desire to carry out undefined "ceremonies" over the grave of the sage. To indicate their horror of these proceedings, the zealots use the foreign word "Tseremonia," which in their spelling appears like a form of mania, as no doubt they feel it to be. How could doubts be cast on the precious bones found near Maimonides' tomb, how could it be supposed that he would have been buried in unworthy company? It follows that the remains are those of great and pure sages and only wanton heathens could have disturbed their rest and denied them Jewish burial. How the world would have echoed with the outcry had Gentiles carried out this desecration! And all that simply in order to facilitate the building of a tomb over the grave! Here we believe they have got hold of the germ of an idea. However ancient and tumbledown the place looks now, with its old square stone and little iron grille, and an entrance through a courtyard of the graves of other sages, it has all the charm of an ancient and genuine monument that has been visited and revered for generations. Anything at all new and magnificent, even if approved by all the experts of the Ministry of Religions, on a hill-side in ancient and mellow Tiberias, is likely to look like the well-known "Ideal Homes" cottage that was built on top of an old house in Abu Ghosh a number of years ago and remained as a curiosity and landmark ever since.

•

PERCY Daines, one of the British Labour M.P.s who has been among the visitors to this country, is at great pains to emphasise that he is a working man, and the son of a working man. He insists that he is today a working politician, a new species distinct from the rich Tory dilettante who does not understand that politics is hard work. He says that it was a particularly good idea on the part of our Foreign Office to invite Members of Parliament to see for themselves. Not all the propaganda in the world can equal the effect of being in the border kibbutzim and feeling what it is like to wait for infiltrators. He adds that in some ways the constant external pressure seems to help Israel: it keeps people keyed up and united whether they want it or not. Mr. Daines is of course delighted to see so many socialist institutions functioning so successfully, although there may be a danger in Israel, he suspects, of the institutions remaining too rigid. The old Socialist slogans are not particularly useful as guides to the modern world, he feels. Communists and fellow-travellers arouse in him the same passion as the venerable Colonel Blimp in person. — The idea of inviting the wives of the M.P.'s has been an outstanding success. Mrs. Daines insists that she is coming back to settle in Israel because she likes it here.

•

ONE of the good things about each new calendar year is the rash of presentation diaries and calendars it brings. Some have useful information, like a map of the London Underground railway system or conversion tables telling you for emergencies how much heat goes into 32.9 tons of refrigeration. Air France sticks to aesthetics, and after a series of colourful pictures of the places to which their planes fly, has this year produced a series of dances from all parts of the world. At least half of them (the series has been carried out by two artists, Brenet and Legrand) are sufficiently unconventional to mark a genuine achievement in calendar art, and it is going to be extremely difficult, for reasons of aesthetics, to turn from January to February, or from September to October this year.

WE had occasion to note recently that the Post Office is not unappreciative of high standards of behaviour on the part of the public. Their own personal service, on the other hand, even includes delicacy of feeling on the highest level. It appears that a young woman, wife of a merchant navy officer, was rung up at her place of work and given the welcome news that there was a cable from her husband. Would she like them to read the message to her on the spot? She would. The operator began to read "arriving jaffa port monday 6th" At this point she stumbled over the rest of the message and then explained that as her English was not quite perfect she could not make out the rest. This was odd, as she had been reading most fluently. When the happy wife came to collect the cable with the rest of her mail later in the day she discovered that it continued "i love you i love you i always shall." It would not have sounded half as well read out over the phone by an official voice: the discreet operator decided to leave it as a surprise for the recipient. How much more can you ask?

Today's contributors include W. H., Tel Aviv and Philip Gillon, Ashkelon.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Russian Resolution

RUSSIA'S hurry to submit a Security Council resolution condemning Israel, hitherto a purely Western prerogative, shows how anxious she is to strengthen the bonds between her and the Arabs and her move will no doubt force the West to take a similar line in order to keep "in the running," opines the press. The Security Council's adoption of this condemnation, with its implication of further stringent measures against Israel, will only inflate Arab arrogance to the point of more daring aggression which is bound to culminate in most unfortunate hostilities. The Council's resolution will be a severe test, not only for Israel but also for the supreme international institution established to maintain the peace and security of the nations.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) says that the Soviet proposal encourages Arab aggression and increases the possibilities of war in this region, but the U.S., far from being drawn into the contest but coolly weighing the possibilities, can do a good deal against unfortunate developments in the Middle East.

"Omer" (Histadrut) writes that both Great Britain and the Soviet Union have rendered themselves ineligible to mediate between Israel and the Arabs because they have openly taken sides in the "dispute." Every member state in the United Nations should know that talk about peace accompanied by acts tending to undermine all chances of peace will never be able to bring about a settlement in any part of the world, and especially the Middle East.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) feels that the latest Knesset deliberations on security and foreign relations have fallen flat for the simple reason that inter-party considerations dictated the blurred conclusions. Herut remarks that the summing up by the Minister for Foreign Affairs amounted to an assurance to Israel's enemies that "the victim was all ready for the slaughter."

"Haboker" also considers the day-to-day "stroll" of Egyptian planes into Israel air space and deplores our apparent indifference to this form of espionage. The least we could do, writes the paper, is to inform the Security Council of the infringement and thus, if action must be taken one day, the world will not be taken by surprise against the "unprovoked and unjustified Israel attack."

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) looks at the Jordan tangle and says that the Jordanians' aspiration to independence and their struggle against imperialism will be tested by their attitude towards the winning of the peace in this region and bon voisinage with the people of Israel.

הביטוח הלאומי

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LIFE
Issue: December 12, 1955
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